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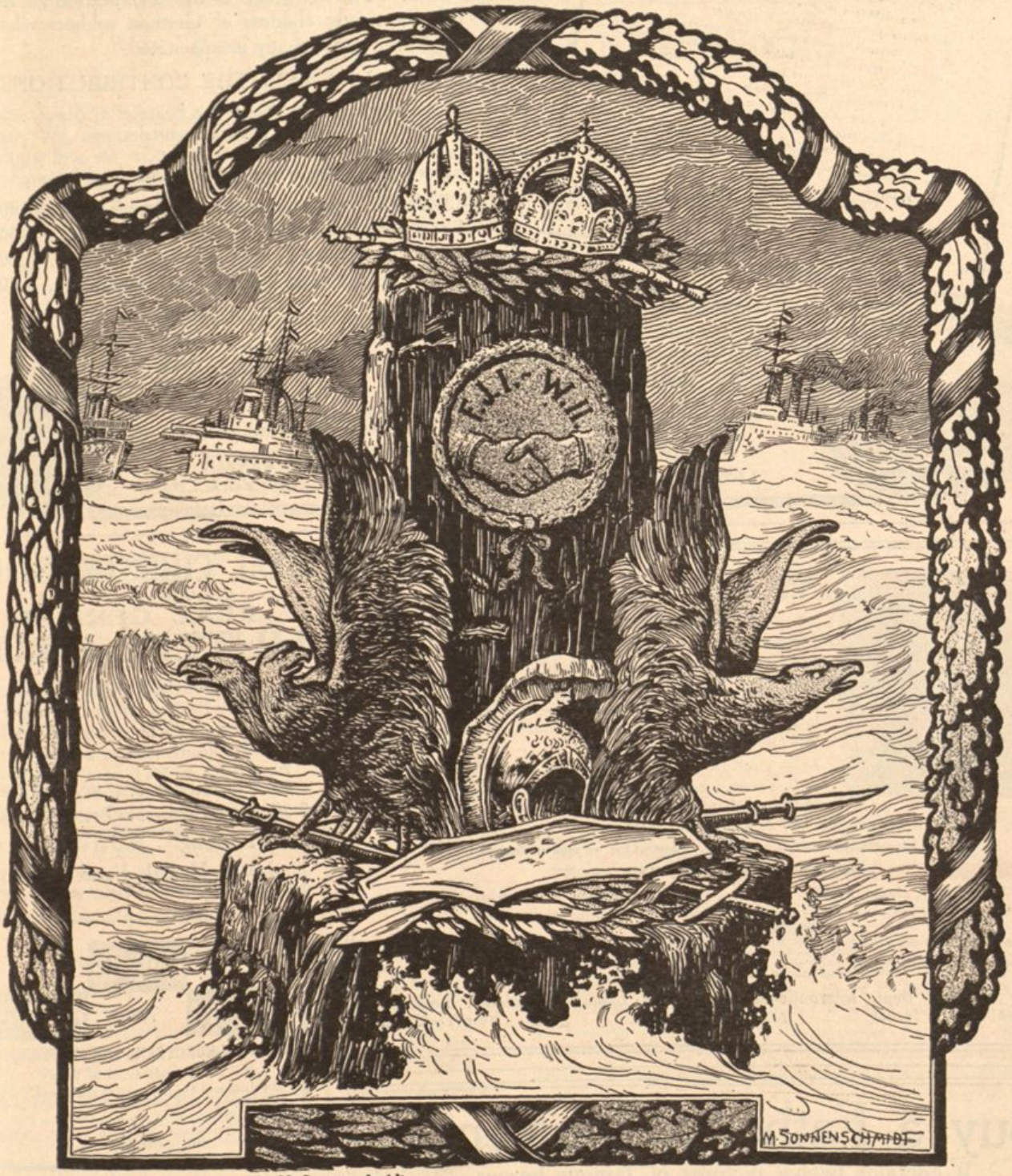
THE Fatherland

(Title Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.)

A Weekly

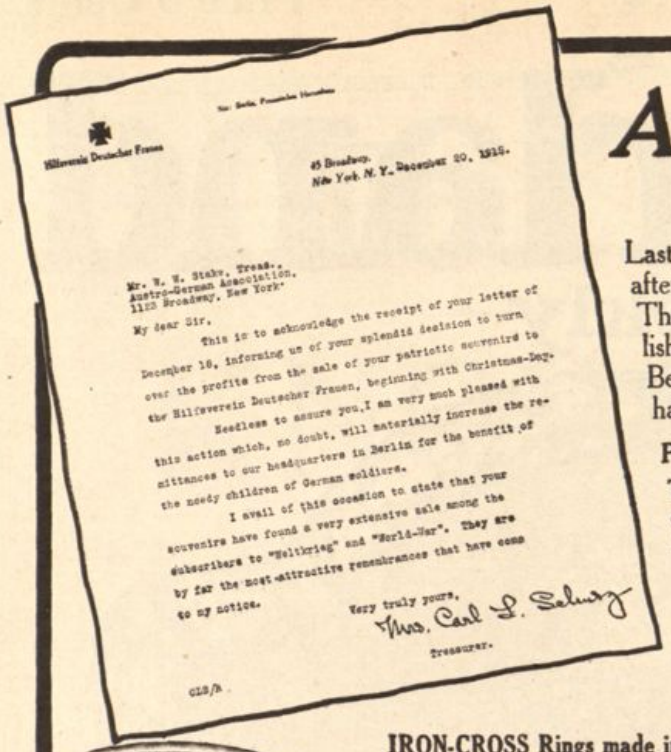


Drawn for The Fatherland by M. Sonnenschmidt

THE FAITHFUL ALLIES

ENGLAND'S CRACK OF DOOM

By CHARLES A. COLLMAN


Hilfsverein Deutscher Frauen

45 Broadway,
New York, N. Y., December 20, 1914.

Mr. E. W. Stahr, Treas.,
Austro-German Association,
1123 Broadway, New York.

My dear Sir,

This is to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of December 18, informing us of your splendid decision to turn over the profits from the sale of your patriotic souvenirs to the Hilfsverein Deutscher Frauen, beginning with Christmas-Day.

Needless to assure you, I am very much pleased with this action which, no doubt, will materially increase the remittances to our headquarters in Berlin for the benefit of the needy children of German soldiers.

I avail of this occasion to state that your souvenirs have found a very extensive sale among the subscribers to "Weltkrieg" and "World-War". They are by far the most attractive remembrances that have come to my notice.

Very truly yours,
Mrs. Carl L. Salwey
Treasurer.

CLS/A

An Answer
and An Endorsement

Last week we announced that all our net profits would hereafter be turned over to the Hilfsverein Deutscher Frauen. The letter printed herewith is an answer to the one we published last week. The net profits of this organization go to Berlin to help the needy children of German soldiers who have been killed or permanently incapacitated.

PLEASE HELP US SWELL THE CONTRIBUTIONS

The Iron Cross mementos listed below are beautiful in design, executed by master craftsmen, and are exact reproductions. We are sure that you will agree with us that these articles are well worth the prices quoted. (*The Rings and Brooches are Illustrated.*)

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IRON-CROSS Scarf Pins made in Sterling Silver, each . .50

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SEE ADVERTISEMENT ON PAGE 388

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Vol. III, No. 22

The Fatherland

FAIR PLAY *for* GERMANY *and* AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

Edited by George Sylvester Viereck · New York, January 5, 1916

Price 5 Cents

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ENGLAND'S CRACK O' DOOM

By Charles A. Collman

THE evening of December 13, 1915, will be unforgettable in history. On that date England shot her last "silver bullet." Her credit was gone.

The body of the great Empire lay prostrate, stretched out like a patient on the operating table of an experimental hospital. From the wooden benches of the amphitheatre, the students leaned forward, their fascinated eyes riveted on the motionless figure below them. The surgeon was ready. He opened an artery, and the blood poured forth slowly into the extended bowl.

The patient uttered a slight moan and moved. The assistant surgeons grasped him more tightly.

> Then "troubled blood through his pale face was seen
> To come and go, with tidings from the heart,
> As it a running messenger had been."

The light slowly died from the eyes of the patient on the operating table. He closed them. His thick lips turned pale and gray. An ashy hue spread over his entire body.

The British Empire had been bled white.

Here was the world's most tragic moment in finance.

But surgeons must hoodwink their patients. These jested as theirs lay dying. They spoke of "mobilizing American securities." Under this empty phrase they hid the terror of a "forced loan."

On December 13th the House of Commons empowered the British Government to seize all American securities in the vaults of English insurance and trust companies and private estates. England from that moment realized that she could no longer borrow a dollar abroad on the strength of her own paper.

Why did the Grand Climacteric come on the evening of December 13th? Because England knew that on the day following the announcement would be made that the American public had flung back upon the hands of Wall Street underwriters, $200,000,000 of her half-billion war loan. She knew that the last market open to her had repudiated her securities.

This tragic moment came upon us with insidious quiet, like an evil worm, crawling through deceptive foliage, for falsehood and deception had shrouded every phase of its advance. And yet its approach had been indicated by the progress of England's daily war expenditures, not as made known in this country, but as issued by the leading authorities of England, in warning their own countrymen:

England's Daily War Expenditures*

April 1st to June 30th	$13,500,000
July 1st to July 17th	15,000,000
July 18th to September 11th	17,500,000
September 12th to November 6th	21,750,000
November 7th to November 20th	25,000,000

And to-day the British war expenditures are still advancing, the figure at present exceeding $27,500,000 a day.

Again these same authorities warned their countrymen of the danger to their nation in its increasing government outlay, giving the following crushing figures for a period of only seven months:

British Nation's Governmental Expenditures*

Army, navy and munitions	$2,586,500,000
Bank of England, repaid	520,000,000
Loans to Allies	$294,500,000
Loans to Dominions	197,000,000
Food supplies and miscellaneous charges	117,500,000
Total war expenditures (seven months)	$3,715,500,000

*Asquith's figures, London *Statist*, November 13, 1915.

It was of these figures that Sir George Paish, financial adviser to the British Treasury, warned his countrymen. He tried to reason that "accumulated wealth" was not being destroyed, but announced that the country was losing $2,000,000,000 a year from the failure to make "reproductive expenditure." Indeed, much as the world is commencing to despise the English for their spirit of empty boasting, and their failure in all achievements, one cannot withhold a feeling of surprised pity for a people so dulled to consequences. Yet they are being warned on every hand.

Lloyd George warned them in the House of Commons: *"We must reduce the proportion of our orders which go abroad, and develop our home resources."* John Dillon warned them: *"We are traveling the road that leads not to victory, but to financial ruin and loss of the war."* George Anderson, Treasurer of the Bank of England, warned them: *"Only by selling foreign securities, by creating foreign credits, will it be possible to provide the vast sum needed by the nation and its Allies."*

Reader, Note the Progress of a Nation's Downfall

Surely, before the great collapse came, affairs must have been progressing badly. Let us inquire closer into the reason for these admonitions. We shall now contemplate for a moment the sums borrowed by England since the war began:

3½% war loan	$1,750,000,000
Exchequer bonds	170,000,000
Treasury bills	1,110,000,000
New war loan 4½%	3,000,000,000
Total raised at home	$6,030,000,000
Raised in United States:	
Share of half-billion loan	$250,000,000
Credit from Wall Street banks	300,000,000
Loan to London banks	50,000,000
Total British war loans	$6,630,000,000

Now the national debt of Great Britain in 1914 was £706,154,110, or $3,530,770,550. Yet the war loans raised by England in the seventeen months of conflict approximated nearly twice the amount of her national debt. England had exceeded the Rake's Progress. What had she done with the more than six and one-half billion dollars she had borrowed in those seventeen months? Had she won a military victory? Had she gained new territory that might eventually have given her added taxing power?

Such was not the case.

For decades England had kept the world spellbound with financial experts, whose words were economic law; with statesmen, whose profundity epitomized all human action. But far off, in an enemy country, a poor young bank clerk was slowly rising from obscurity. And suddenly, in his country's hour of financial need, he swept to the forefront and showed himself the master of British financiers and British statesmen. He it was who, just the other day, pointed

out how Germans stand like rocks on the soil of their home country, while England's ruin is already written in the skies.

These were the words of Dr. Karl Helfferich, Secretary of the German Treasury, the Hindenburg of Finance. And his words, bearing the ring of truth, convinced the world. For Germany has won immense new territories to justify her expenditures, while England, in ruin and despair, has lost the life and treasure that she risked.

With specious arguments English statesmen try to conceal this dreadful truth from their own people. Even Paish, who strove to inspire his countrymen to resistance against their impending bankruptcy, felt that it was necessary to keep up the fiction of a prospect of ultimate victory. Positively, in the London *Statist* of November 27th, in the midst of lugubrious financial comment, under the heading, "The British Empire's Fighting Strength," one reads such stuff as this:

"There is a large British as well as French force attempting to force the Dardanelles; there is a British expedition assisting the French in defending Serbia; there is a British army which has just won a brilliant victory near Bagdad."

And this on November 27th. Is it not pathetic to read this? For we know that the force at the Dardanelles has "achieved a successful evacuation." That the British force in Serbia has fled into Greece, leaving two Irish battalions to be cut down to a man. That the British army near Bagdad has been ignominiously defeated by the Arabs.

No, this expenditure of six and one-half billions is money absolutely flung away without result. Hundreds of millions were fired at the barren hills of Gallipoli. Other hundreds of millions were and are being expended in sending loaded colliers from Cardiff to the Ægean, to supply the fleets. Others have been squandered on the Serbs, whose dearly bought supplies and arms have fallen into the hands of England's foes. Still other millions have been spent in our own country on mules, horses, war supplies and shells.

I shall give one cogent illustration of this squandering of British billions, which will explain the hysterical reiterations of British statesmen: "We must reduce the proportion of our orders which go abroad." It is in the nature of an advertisement, published in the *Evening Post*, December 1st, by the syndicate managers of the Poole Engineering and Machine Co., of Delaware, offering $1,000,000 stock for sale. The managers say:

"The business of the company is in the hands of experienced and capable men, who are especially well versed in the manufacture of war munitions, guns, etc. The plant of the company is at present equipped to turn out in large quantities 3-inch, 6-inch and 12-inch shells, also one-pounder, rapid-fire machine guns and shells.

"The company has signed contracts amounting to $17,785,000, on which *the minimum net profits are estimated at* $3,000,000, or sufficient to retire the outstanding bonds and leave over 80% available for the stock. *The net profits of* $3,000,000 *are figured by us after entire cost of new machinery and additional plant* (*which we estimate at* $500,000) *have been cared for.*"

A profit of $3,500,000 on a $17,700,000 contract for shells! Splendid! And who paid the bill? England. And this is only one of about five hundred munitions plants which she has patronized in this country. You speak of England's silver bullets? Why they are lined with gold. Can we wonder after this that she has thrown to the winds her six and one-half billions?

Can we wonder that Paish, Lloyd George, John Dillon and George Anderson warned their countrymen that such ruinous transactions must end?

And, meanwhile, while England squandered her treasure, how stood it with English trade? From bad to worse has gone the business of this once great commercial empire. The following figures have been taken from Paish's London *Statist*, November 27, 1915:

The Tragedy of Steam Freight Rates

Bound homeward from:

	Quoted in shillings/pence	
	1915	1913
Alexandria	32/0	9/6
Australia	95/0	30/6
Bombay	75/0	19/3
Burma	105/0	22/6
Calcutta	95/0	18/0
River Plate	90/0	13/0

Bound outwards from Cardiff to:

	Port Said	River Plate	St. Vincent
1915	55/0	40/0	30/0
1913	8/9	15/3	8/3

We see here the toll of terror that has been exacted from English ships and English cargoes. This it is that primarily struck its death-blow at the heart of the Empire of Tradesmen. Freights from Australia to the United Kingdom, that in 1913 prevailed at thirty shillings, are now quoted at ninety-five shillings. From Bombay to the United Kingdom they are seventy-five shillings, compared with nineteen shillings, sixpence in 1913. And from Burma the rate has jumped from twenty-two shillings, sixpence, to 105 shillings. No greater than that, for ten days after these figures were published, they had advanced still further, and on December 6th freights from the River Plate to the United Kingdom were 115 shillings, while from Burma to Great Britain they were 120 shillings. Is it conceivable, the jumping of freight rates from 300 to 800 per cent.? Every ton of foodstuff bound for England must pay this deadly toll, and every ton of raw material that goes to make up manufactures for the export trade.

The Tragedy of Food Prices

These prices of wholesale commodities are taken from the same number of the London *Statist*:

	1915	1913
Indigo	15/0	3/6
Flour, 280 lbs	48/0	29/6
Oats, quart	31/3	18/1
Potatoes, ton	100/0	60/0
Rice, cwt.	18/0	8/0
Bacon, Irish, cwt	105/0	77/0
Hams, cwt.	110/0	78/0
Sugar, cwt.	40/6	18/0

Food prices are high in other countries of Europe, in Germany also, though essentials such as sugar and potatoes rule far lower than they do in England. YET ENGLAND BOASTS THAT SHE CONTROLS THE SEAS. HOW EMPTY MUST THAT CONTROL APPEAR WHEN HER FOODS AND FREIGHT RATES JUMP HIGHER DAY BY DAY.

Can one wonder that English statesmen issue warnings to their public, urging the necessity for economy in luxuries, nay, even the necessaries of life? These figures reveal the sore in the lives of England's rebellious workmen. And what is the cause? *Lack of tonnage.* Lack of tonnage is the plaint of every English trade report. Yet the British censor still vainly tries to preserve the fiction *"that the German submarine campaign has failed."* This continuous reiteration is meant to conceal a terrifying fact.

And how pathetic are the subterfuges used to conceal this fact of England's economic collapse. We even behold the spectacle of Walter Runciman, President of England's Board of Trade, threatening the ruin of German commerce, to solace his countrymen. And should the English really make good this empty boast after the war, they would merely be ruining their best customer.

The reason for the lack of British tonnage may be epitomized by the following paragraph:

Berlin, December 20th (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Since the beginning of the war to the end of November last 734 enemy ships, with a tonnage of 1,447,628, were destroyed.

The greater part of these were British ships. All, in fact, were engaged in British trade. The initial loss was that of the tonnage, *per se*. The second was the loss of cargo. Now we see the effect of the third phase of this loss, the potential loss, causing the fatal dearth in the means of transportation. And this has struck a frightful blow at England's greatest traffic, her coal trade. I shall quote here a few extracts from the *Iron and Coal Trades' Review*, London, October 8, 1915:

The Tragedy of the Coal Trade

"The returns show how our coal shipping trade has fared during September and the nine months now complete of this year. The many difficulties which it has had to contend with during that period have reduced the tonnage of coal, coke and patent fuel, exported from a total of nearly 57,000,000 tons to 35,000,000, a falling off of 22,000,000 tons. This serious decline is further swollen by the shrinkage in the quantity of coal supplied as bunkers for the use of ships engaged in the foreign trade, which is nearly 5,000,000 tons, so that *altogether, this important branch of our business with other nations*

has diminished in volume during the period by close upon 27,000,000 *tons*, of a value which we may estimate at not less than fifteen millions pounds sterling."

Since these words were written England's coal trade has shrunk still more, and still the coal freights soar. Is it then to be wondered at that there is a desperate movement under way in England to escape from taxation and commercial ruin by flight? The following story is from the *Times*, December 21st:

"The influx of English capital and English capitalists and manufacturers since the beginning of the war has been noticed in Wall Street. Many Englishmen, bankers said, had deposited their money in New York banks. This was done primarily to keep the money safe. Some depositors feared that England might lose her gold standard and English credit would suffer. In several instances British manufacturers have obtained charters in this country to carry on their business. One case which came to light recently was that of a manufacturer in Connecticut and, it was said, he had come here solely to avoid the war taxes imposed by the British Government."

But England's misfortunes have even pursued her to our shores. There has been a vast silence in Wall Street since the failure of the Anglo-French loan. The bonds are selling already four points below the issue price. The Bank Commissioner of Massachusetts has just made a ruling that the declining bonds are not legal investments for trust companies in Massachusetts, and the trust companies headed by Englishmen who thus invested must at once sell out all their holdings. Will similar rulings yet be made by the bank and insurance commissioners of New York State?

Here then we have the story of England's progressive exhaustion —the fatal advance in war expenditures; the demands of her Allies; the ruinous prices paid for war munitions; the loss of tonnage through the German submarines; the rise in costs of food and raw materials; the high freight charges; the loss of foreign trade; the decline of her coal trade; the desertion of the country by terrified merchants; the repudiation of her bonds in Wall Street; finally, when all else has failed, the seizure by the Government of the American securities remaining in the vaults of her financial institutions.

What do these events portend?

THEY SPELL ENGLAND'S CRACK O' DOOM.

THREE VIOLATERS OF THE LAW

MR. GEORGE SYLVESTER VIERECK, editor of THE FATHERLAND, sent the following letter to Secretary of State, Mr. Lansing, asking for the immediate arrest and internment of Second Lieutenant William Thaw, Sergeant Elliot Cowdin and Sergeant Norman Prince, of the French Army Flying Corps, who arrived in New York recently on the Holland-American liner *Rotterdam*:

Hon. Robert Lansing,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:—

I respectfully call your attention to the fact that Second Lieutenant William Thaw, Sergeant Elliot Cowdin and Sergeant Norman Prince, of the French Army Flying Corps, arrived in New York yesterday on the Holland-American liner *Rotterdam*.

In accordance with the universally accepted canons of international law governing neutrality, I herewith request that you issue an order for their immediate internment.

These men, though of American birth, are officers in active service in the French army, and it would be a gross violation of American neutrality if they were not at once detained so as to prevent their return to the front.

Permit me to call your attention to the Convention respecting the rights and duties of neutral powers and persons in case of war on land adopted by the Peace Convention at The Hague in 1907, and ratified by the United States.

Article II. of this Convention reads:

"A neutral power which receives on its territory troops belonging to the belligerent armies shall intern them, as far as possible, at a distance from the theatre of war.

"It may keep them in camps and even confine them in fortresses or in places set apart for this purpose.

"It shall decide whether officers can be left at liberty on giving their parole not to leave the neutral territory without permission."

In view of the fact that the neutrality of the Administration has been seriously questioned both here and abroad, I trust that you will take immediate action in the case and that you will hold these three officers in confinement, unless they give their parole not to leave American territory without your permission.

Inasmuch as you have so ardently championed the rights of neutrals as against the Central Powers, I feel sure that you will avail yourself of the opportunity to demonstrate to the world that the United States Government is also alive to its neutral duties. In fact, I am advised that we have no choice in the matter unless we regard international conventions as "scraps of paper."

I am, sir,

Respectfully yours,
GEORGE SYLVESTER VIERECK.

If Mr. Lansing refuses to act in accordance with the law, or if he attempts to evade the issue by legal quibbling, we suggest to our readers that they call the case to the attention of their Senator and their Congressman at once.

"THE AMERICAN RIGHTS COMMITTEE"

A WARNING should be sent abroad throughout the country about the activities of a committee styling itself "the American Rights Committee," headed by George Haven Putnam, Lawrence F. Abbott, of the *Outlook;* Frederick R. Coudert, Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst and others. This is in the main the same old crowd which has been exposed on former occasions as having intimate relations with the friends of the British Government and agents of that government, and which is now astir to stiffen the President's backbone in an attempt to have the United States send our boys in blue to fight side by side with the Maoris, Zulus, Senegambians, Cossacks, Turkos and Australian bushmen for the cause of England. Putnam is a native of London; Coudert is a well-known trust lawyer, director of the French Alliance and a chevalier Legion d'Honneur of France; Parkhurst is a sensational pulpiteer; Abbott is the editor of a journal which has fairly outdone the yellow press in propagating the most infamous lies about Germany. This committee is appealing for signatures all over the country to a petition to the President and Congress for intervention, and to stir up domestic trouble. Nominally, it appeals for funds to aid its campaign, but as most of the men are rich or the representatives of concerns which are interested in causing peace to be deferred as long as possible for selfish reasons, this is presumably a blind to impose on the unsophisticated. Every signature to its petition or any moral support given the campaign is so much indirect aid extended to the friends of the ammunition makers and the Wall Street firms acting as fiscal agents for England.

THE POPE REBUKES FRENCH JOURNALIST

The Allied press is greatly excited by the Pope's interview with a representative of the French paper *Liberte*. They cannot stand an honest neutral expression.

M. Lapatie tried to get the Pope to agree to certain Allied atrocity charges, such as that Louvain and the Rheims Cathedral have been wrecked and Belgian priests mistreated, and that the destruction of the *Lusitania* was a wholly unwarranted act.

The Pope simply refused to step into the Frenchman's trap and stated quite simply the German answer to these charges, implying that both sides should be heard and considered.

It will strike the majority of Americans, who still have a sense of fair play, that His Holiness acted with extreme moderation toward a journalist who has since been shown to have garbled and misrepresented his words.

WASHINGTON UNDER THE SIGN OF THE HYPHEN

(*Special Correspondence of* THE FATHERLAND.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 29th.—Next to the sensation created by Prof. Muensterberg's article on Roosevelt in THE FATHERLAND, it was a New York letter in the Detroit *News* by its Washington correspondent, George E. Miller, detailing the incidents of an interview with the Colonel at Oyster Bay, that made the politicians here sit up and take notice.

Miller has for years been Roosevelt's closest newspaper friend and is the one man in whom he has complete confidence, and who may be depended on to speak by the card when he discusses the discoverer of the River of Doubt. Now Miller was specially sent for to hear the Oracle of Sagamore Hill discant on his future aims and ambitions, and from his two-column dispatch in the Detroit paper it is evident that Roosevelt is determined either to have himself named by the Republican convention, or to name the man who is to lead the Republican hosts against the Democratic phalanx headed by President Wilson.

All this might have been foreseen. Roosevelt is not the sort of man to confine his campaigning to the opportunities of a political essayist in innocuous publications like the *Outlook*. He must be in the thick of the fight and hear himself thundering forth doctrines of government from the hustings.

What is more astonishing is his backdown regarding his antipathy to German Americans. A few months ago he was for shooting them in the back; but no sooner had Wilson stolen his thunder and gone the Colonel one better, than he began to change his tactics. Since Wilson was making the hyphen an issue, it would never do for Roosevelt to be a camp follower. And if Wilson will only denounce Germany for invading Belgium, Roosevelt will probably hedge on that and find a way to justify that awful crime by citing Elihu Root's defense of international necessity, which imposes the duty on a great power seeing itself threatened beyond the borders of a neutral, to invade that neutral, *nolens volens*. And he will find a splendid precedent in his own action in disregarding the neutrality of Colombia. To quote from the Detroit *News* dispatch as showing how the Colonel is beginning to appreciate the truth:

> One of his callers to-day told the Colonel that the President's course regarding Great Britain, dating from the canal tolls act, running all through the Mexican tangle and then through the year, *indicated him to be the first British President the United States ever has had, and the Colonel slapped his leg and shouted his approval.*

To know that the Colonel slapped his knee and shouted his approval of the suggestion that Wilson is "the first British President the United States ever had," is consoling, but observe that the Colonel does not say so himself.

This notwithstanding, nothing has happened to throw such a scare into the political camp as Roosevelt's desire to regain his former friends among the Teuton element, and from now on every party man on both sides will have his ear on the ground to be the first to hear what his next movement will be.

The "Hyphen" Waxes Under Attack

The attack on the hyphen, I find from talking with members of Congress, is going farther than was anticipated. Tab has been kept on quite a number of members who rapturously applauded when that part of the message in which the hyphens were attacked was read by the President. And in the Northwest and elsewhere in the West the Swedish-Americans and other Scandinavian voters are saying to their representatives, that if this attack on German Americans, Austro-Hungarian and other hyphenates is to go unchallenged, and there is to be radical legislation to suppress free speech and control men's thoughts, they will be no better off than those referred to in the message.

A prominent member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs in the House told me that when Wilson read that part of his message, his face grew livid with suppressed hatred and rage. But members think they see signs of a reaction on the part of the Administration, and Wilson is apparently disposed to erase the bad impression created by his intemperate utterances. He is seeking to conciliate the Germanic element by a more liberal distribution of political pap. In Chicago, for instance, there is talk of appointing a Mr. Kreutgen to the post-office, and some of the German American politicians are trying to induce other influential men of their race to use their influence with the Administration. But just how this suggestion is received is apparent from an editorial in a staunch Democratic evening paper in Chicago, the *Abend Post*, which has been sent to a member on the Post-Office Committee:

> "A President who, as President Wilson has done, attacks, discredits and insults a large part of the American people—who, as he has done, tries to incite and foster race hatred—should not be asked for a crumb. *The German Americans scorn the gift of an office at the hands of their enemy.* This seems to be the sense of an overwhelming majority of Chicago citizens of German blood. And that is the only correct attitude. Pleased as the German Americans of Chicago would have been, at any other time, to see one of their number appointed postmaster of the city, when such appointment could have been regarded in the light of a compliment to their importance and efficiency, so little are they inclined to accept any office for a German American now that it must be regarded at best in the light of a hush penny or a beggar's dole."

This sort of sentiment is not adding to the comfort of those who are watching the development of events. And this is the only way to make an impression in Washington circles. If the German element will plainly tell the Administration that it will not accept a constable's job at its hands, it will go far to open the eyes of a lot of political job-hunters to the fact that their Teutonic neighbors are in this fight for something more than an office and cannot be swayed by petty self-interests.

The Possibility of Passing an Embargo Act

Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, is as determined as ever to push a bill for an embargo on arms. Whether he will offer it as a measure for a committee to kill, or as an amendment to an appropriation bill, or some other measure which is open to discussion in the Senate, remains to be seen; in any event he will ultimately offer it as an amendment. In the House, Representative Cary, of Milwaukee, has offered a resolution placing an embargo on all contraband and munitions of war "and to end the war in thirty days." He feels rather sanguine at the prospect of achieving something toward the object in view. Speaking of the outlook, he said:

"The past sixteen months have brought great changes about. The Administration is not as powerful in the new Congress as it has been in the preceding one. The embargo problem is to be solved, as far as the House of Representatives is concerned, not by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, but by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. The chairman of this committee is Representative Adamson, of Georgia, who, like Mr. Hoke Smith, the Senator of that State, cannot be charged with being too partial to England and her allies. Like the Senator named, Mr. Adamson is presumed to look after the interests of the cotton planters of the South, and they are expected to insist upon cotton being struck from the contraband list. They are said to believe that even the threat only of an embargo will prove to be a very drastic but effective means to bring England to her senses, if she ever had any." For the reason stated the chances for the passage of Mr. Cary's new resolution (H. R. 25, 1st Session, 63d Congress) are considered to be very good, anyway as far as the House is concerned, and it is rumored about the Capitol that should England be balky, the Senate will be more apt to accept Mr. Cary's resolution than to risk the loss of some of the so-called cotton States in the approaching presidential and congressional elections.

Mr. Cary seems to have borne this situation in mind, when he drew his new resolution. He must expect the assistance of the cotton planters. He certainly took time by the forelock, as he introduced the new embargo resolution on the very first day of the present session. All German Americans are requested to unite on this comprehensive resolution and not to split their strength by advocating other measures which may be introduced. Copies of House Resolution No. 25, 1st Session, 64th Congress, can be obtained by addressing Hon. William J. Cary, M. C., Room 303, House Office Building, Washington, D. C. It is an interesting document.

Cary, like his associate member Stafford, reads THE FATHERLAND. He is looked upon as a reliable neutral and a sound American, for he voted against the repeal of the clause in the Panama Canal Act, exempting American ships and stood up gallantly for American interests. His seat is now being contested by a Social Democrat named Gaylord. Speaking of the Canal Act, he said:

"This humiliating act, together with the proposition for this country to join in the celebration of a hundred years of peace with England, I always thought were the first efforts of the Anglomaniacs in this country, aided by the big trusts and their subsidized press, to bring about an understanding with Great Britain, and I think the events of the last year have proved that I was right in my contention. There are quite a number of us in the House here that are not controlled by the Money Trust, the criminal Ammunition Trust nor the English coterie and their Tory American sycophants, and I shall always be ready to do anything in my power by voice and vote to keep America from entangling foreign alliances and honestly and fairly neutral."

Tories Approve of England's Shutdown on Humanity

About the worst thing the Administration has to face at this writing is the refusal of England to admit Red Cross supplies of medicines to Germany. I doubt whether this inhuman policy is making a deep impression on the Tory and stand-pat element. Most of them are perfectly pleased to see the German wounded, and the women and children exterminated, if thereby England wins the war. The New England contingent and Wilson's immediate followers are not moved by the death of Miss Emma Duensing, of the American Red Cross, who died from the effect of septic infection at the hospital at Oppeln, Silesia, November 5th, because prevented by the British Order in Council from obtaining rubber gloves. When the case was explained to Lodge, of Massachusetts, he turned away with one of those cynical smiles for which he is noted.

But the order stopping the shipment of medicines and medical supplies to the American Red Cross is very likely to start trouble throughout the country among people who are not yet body and soul a part of Great Britain. Whenever there is an outburst of public sentiment it is nipped in the bud by a note of protest to England. There the matter rests peacefully for all times.

It is tragic to find how few members of Congress take the trouble to inform themselves on the way the Administration is aiding England in making war on women, children and wounded. They express astonishment when told that there is a milk famine and that the Administration is doing nothing to make England let parcel-post packages with condensed milk for German infants pass unhindered, nothing to admit cotton for the making of bandages and absorbent cotton for the maimed. As near as any one can judge, the Administration is more concerned in sending a peremptory and insulting note to one of the Central Powers for torpedoing the *Yasaka Maru* because one of the rescued passengers claims to be an American, although born in China and a resident of London for many years, than to aid the Red Cross in obtaining medicines for their charges in Germany.

It is anything to beat Germany, and Wilson regards himself the heaven-ordained American President to pull England out of her degradation and to go down in English history, which is the only history he knows, as one of England's greatest sons.

FREDERIC F. SCHRADER.

BEHIND THE FRONT

Impressions of a Tourist in Western Europe. *By Aleister Crowley*

Part II

FOR some reason or other in their last Zeppelin raid on London the Germans appear to have decided to make the damage as widespread as possible, instead of concentrating it in one quarter. A house close to my lawyer's office in Chancery Lane was entirely destroyed, and the *Morning Post* Building and several banks were seriously damaged. There is good hope that a certain building was destroyed which contains the only evidence of my owing somebody 5,000 pounds. Further afield there was a great deal of damage to the docks, and still more to Woolwich Arsenal. Owing to the capital importance of the position the greatest secrecy was observed about it. I took special pains to inquire on this point, and though, of course, it was impossible to gain access to the arsenal itself, the immense amount of mourning in the districts where the workmen live indicated that many men must have been killed. An anti-aircraft battery at Enfield was destroyed, and it was rumored that the small arms factory there had been hit. A great deal of damage was done at Croydon, especially at its suburb Addiscombe, where my aunt lives. Unfortunately, her house was not hit; otherwise I should not have to trouble to write this article. Count Zeppelin is respectfully requested to try again. The exact address is Eton Lodge, Outram Road.

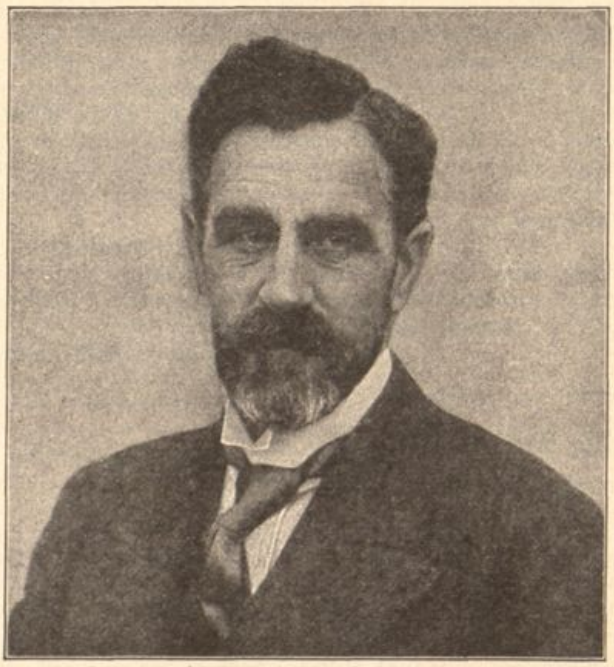
Much more important than any material damage is the general effect of the war upon the morale of the people. As a professional psychologist I regarded it as my special task to investigate this. I am compelled to say that I found a good deal of difficulty in dealing with my friends, who completely failed to understand my attitude in the war. It will hardly be believed, but I was actually called upon to prove that I was the only patriotic Englishman alive. I had to quote the Bible to them, "Whom the Lord loveth, He chasteneth." If I had been at the Foreign Office, as I ought to have been, there would have beeen no war at all. England would have stayed out, and insisted on France staying out. Germany would have been left a free hand to deal with Russia. This policy would have been in accord with that of every English statesman since 1830. England backed the wrong horse. Similarly, most of my subsequent remarks, which have excited such disapproval, were said (subsequently, but not so well) by Lloyd George and other responsible people. Strongly, however, as I urged these points, I cannot pretend that I convinced my friends. It is the stupidity of England which is losing this war for her. However, they were too busy hating the government to care much what I said. I do not think that I have ever seen such intensity of black, impotent, speechless rage, as one and all displayed. There was a subconscious feeling that the whole thing was a ghastly blunder, and that the details matched the ensemble. None of the known politicians was trusted; such hope as existed was based on outsiders like Lord Derby. The eternal squabbles of the cabinet and the press aroused infinite disgust. During the whole of my visit the *Daily Mail* was attacking the government with an animus which went altogether beyond the bounds of criticism. It was evidently based on personal hatred and ambition. Every one felt this, loathed the situation, and was reduced to a nervous wreck by the feeling that it was impossible to do anything.

There was also a terrible quarrel about the recruiting. Furious campaigns were being waged about the sex problem: "Should married men be called out?"

There was also a deadly fear that the impossible would happen, that England was really being beaten. Unless one has lived in England for a long time, it is impossible to realize how the conviction that England is invincible is part of the national consciousness. It is for this reason that the alarmists have never obtained a hearing. Even people like Lord Roberts, who were respected as experts on every other point, and who would have been listened to attentively if they had laid down the law in any other fashion, were reviled and contemned in the most decided manner whenever they suggested that England might be in danger. The Boer war itself was always thought of as a little war. The issue was never doubtful in the mind of any one in England. Even now, such confidence as exists is largely due to the systematic way in which disasters have been minimized. Mons, Antwerp, Loos, Neuve Chapelle, the Dardanelles even, are looked upon with the same sort of annoyance as would occur in America, if the trusted third baseman of the Red Sox dropped a catch. It is still not conceivable that England may really be smashed. And yet, there lurks in the mind of every man the unspoken fear that "der Tag" may really have arrived. There is something of Belshazzar's Feast about every dinner party.

I think the slow-riding dogged courage of the English was sapped

by victorianism. It exists, but only in certain limited classes. Too many people are living on their nerves. There is a sort of nightmare effect very largely distributed. The military situation will be discussed, until it is almost discussed away; but just as complacency begins, the thought suddenly arrives: But what about the government? What about the workingman? And the scaffoldings are knocked away from under the optimist. Victorianism had made every one so discontented, so miserable that there does not seem so much to fight for. No doubt the greatest errors were made in the original advertising campaign, with its wheedling and its insults. It rubbed the Englishman up in exactly the wrong way. Advertising is a tradesman's dodge; and England being a nation of shopkeepers, every one knew that it was cheating. Had there been a government in the country at the beginning of the war to seize the



SIR ROGER CASEMENT

Whose startling article on Sir Edward Grey in "The International" for January has created a sensation. Copies of "The International" may be procured through THE FATHERLAND. *Fifteen cents each, one dollar fifty for the year.*

reins of power, declare conscription immediately, and shoot down unhesitatingly any one who objected, there would have been no trouble. Every one would have said: This is the spirit of Cromwell and of Wellington. But all the people in power were temporizers, men of words, vote-catchers, nearly all of them lawyers by profession. In any crisis the only man who can do anything is some rough, practical personality. The very qualities which bring a man to the front in ordinary times are those which make him useless in an emergency. The history of every nation is full of such examples, and, of course, from the nature of the case, it is impossible in times of peace to arrange for a supply of such men to be on tap.

As to the trading classes, they express the utmost patriotism, but it is of a rather peculiar kind. It has struck them that the war is doing them immense harm, and they know full well that a peace concluded now would complete their ruin. So they are unanimous for a fight to a finish. They would go themselves if they were not so busy; in the meanwhile, they are volubly indignant with the working classes for not going. In point of fact, the need is no longer men or money or munitions; it is morale. The British Tommy will only follow a gentleman; and most of these have been used up, or belong to the stage-door class. The soldiers' trade has been too long despised in England; it has been fine to be an officer, but to know anything about soldiering has been disgraceful. Those who took their profession seriously have been hazed in the messes. Result: plenty to follow, and none to lead. You can make a very fair private in six months; but a non-com. or a subaltern cannot be turned out in two years, especially with no elder men to instruct them. So the new armies are composed of keen eager men, muddled over until they are perfectly sick of the incompetence of their superiors. They are also disgusted to death at the utter hopelessness of the strategists. The Flanders' proposition was intelligible; but the Dardanelles' folly has made much discontent. Wounded men are full of gristly tales of that disaster; no food, no ammunition, no shelter, no hospitals, "no ruddy nothing," as one Sergeant told me. They were flung out, like shooting so much rubbish, on the shore. Further, they are annoyed at the limitations of the fleet. The average man seems to have thought that the whole peninsula could be blown away by a few hours' bombardment.

The working classes as a whole are far more really patriotic than the bourgeois. But socialism and self-interest have rotted them far more than in Germany, where the party is on paper far stronger. The murmur of the English slave is silent. I talked with many of the revolution. All would welcome any change, but none had any idea of constructive revolt. And at heart I think nobody cared. They were too dull with suffering. Many, however, were whining personal woes, usually something about three and eightpence farthing which they would have if there were a God in heaven or justice on earth. Thousands have enlisted because it seemed at least a quick way out, or offered a sort of chance. But there is nowhere a particle of real enthusiasm in the soul; how can there be, when poverty and puritanism have whittled away the soul for three generations? Can you imagine a British workman going to the Nibelung-ring, as the German does in his millions?

And the wretched treatment that he has been getting all these years of peace and "prosperity" is only accentuated by the war. The big promises are not being kept; he is too ready to find it out; and if anybody would suggest a real remedy, however mad, he would try it. While waiting, he is glad, on the whole, to get peppered.

THOUGHTS OF A "GENTLY HAZED" AMERICAN

WILSON may be a Virginian, but his first note to Austria-Hungary lacked politeness.

Asquith has postponed the boycott of German commerce until after the war; but is less considerate of American commerce which is being destroyed every day.

There is considerably more firmness in the famous notes of the Administration to France over the stopping of American ships in American waters than in the notes to England over the destruction of our commerce.

The price of coal on the seaboard rises steadily while the railways are monopolized with ammunition shipments for the Allies.

Even the Turks will refuse to vote the Democratic ticket next November.

Roosevelt's big stick never looked so big to the President as now.

A lot of statesmen are performing marvels on the political slack wire these days trying to be both pro-German and pro-Ally and looking for a soft spot to land on without breaking their necks.

The venerable Joseph H. Choate, ex-Ambassador to London, delivered another speech at a Pilgrim luncheon, last week, in which he suggested that we get ready to stand manfully by Canada in her troubles. The ancient post-prandial toast master has never forgotten that he was permitted to appear at the Court of St. James in silk stockings and knee-breeches and to catch a smile of royalty. He is a valiant champion of liberty and civilization which, he says, is threatened by Germany, but his autobiography does not inform us that he set his fellow-citizens a good example during the Civil War by shouldering a musket when his own country was in danger, although he was 29 years of age at the outbreak of the war and 34 when it ended.

MUNITIONS MEN AND THEIR FINE LADIES PLAN A GREAT NEW YEAR'S ORGY

Those Grown Rich "Dancing with the War Brides" to Squander Their "Blood Money" in a Carousal Such as America Never Saw Before

By Rutledge Rutherford

NATIONS have withstood war and pestilence and grown great withal, but history records none that has been able to survive the virulence of luxury and riotous living. In so diligently searching for the dangers besetting our America, therefore, would it not be well to look to our preparedness against this most fatal of foes, this enemy within? Serenely we point to the revelry that wrought the ruin of Rome, Greece, Babylon, and Egypt, but do we stop to see if we are pursuing like paths of destruction?

With the new fortunes garnered by munitions plants from the blood that is staining Europe, New York is planning for a period of unusual excesses this New Year. The restaurants and hotels will then become the main hoppers through which the flow of new wealth will be turned into her already bulging coffers. From staid old New England it will come—New England so pious when she was poor but now so rakish when she is rich—and from the powder plants of Pennsylvania, the State of Brotherly Love and shrapnel; from the cartridge cones of Connecticut, the mortar mills of Massachusetts, the dynamite dens of Delaware, and all about where every pin and pug plant has been transformed into a munitions manufactory to tap the flow of gore-coined gold streaming in from the foreign battle-fields. Chicago, too, as heretofore, will be a Cyprian Isle for the temulently inclined, but this year New York's celebration will be far more lavish, for New York is the center of the munitions district. I have just returned from a trip to Chicago and find that the preparations there are on nothing like so elaborate a scale as in New York. Here those grown rich from "dancing with the war brides" (making widows and orphans) have joined with the professionally gay of Gotham in plans for a record booze-fest. In pale wine to simulate the red blood of battle, they will literally "drink the health of the soldiers at the front."

Stock exchange gamblers and owners of the metal plants of the East always comprise the great bulk of the New York New Year celebrators. Last year their carnival was a little tame because of the financial depression; but the cords of gold that have recently arrived in payment for their slaying materials insure for this one an "unqualified success." So the word has gone forth to all the merry spenders and their fine ladies. Already the newly enriched visitors have begun to come in from the gun mills round about. Already the metropolis has taken on a festive air. Already every table in nearly every "smart" restaurant in New York and Chicago has been engaged, and on the evening of December 31st they will be filled with silk-vested men and jewel-bedecked women who will revel through the purple night.

Scenes rivalling the Bacchanalia of Rome will be enacted then. Men and women with shameful abandon will plunge headlong into the mad revelry. Wine will flow in torrents and the money spent in that one night's dissipation would feed the hungry of a nation. I speak with assurance, for we cannot hope for less than a repetition of the Stock gambler's annual orgy; and I have made investigation and find that the preparations are on an unprecedented scale this year; that the out-of-town munitions men have brought vast sums of money into the city for this very purpose, and have engaged quarters in the finest hotels and restaurants; that the proprietors are preparing for the squander of money such as America never knew before. To forestall any possible criticism, however, I will limit my picture to scenes I have witnessed with my own eyes on former occasions for which no such elaborate preparations had been made. I can fancy myself seated in the midst of the revelry, looking on, and describing it in nearly the same words I formerly employed:

"Dressed in their finest they come—women in decollete gowns, cut a little lower than usual perhaps, and men in evening clothes—all resolved to steep themselves in drink and trust their safety to fate, for no one can tell what will be the outcome of such a wanton carnival. Few of the gowns are fit to wear again, but costly as they may be they are willingly offered as the feminine share of the Saturnalian sacrifice to which the men contribute so liberally in ready cash. The amazing thing is that among these celebrators are women and girls whose conduct all the rest of the year is exemplary, but here, as if this were the one time and occasion when all the laws of propriety are suspended, they cast decorum to the winds and surrender themselves unconditionally to the titillations of the night.

"No caste, no class, no distinction is there. All are of an equality and everything is permissible. Who can do the most daring stunts wins the loudest applause. A man will present a note and bouquet to some pretty miss with whom he has been flirting across the way. A young girl will walk across the floor and boldly kiss a man she has never seen before. Another on a dare will kiss all the men at a certain table. I saw two young men standing on either side of the aisle exact a kiss from every female who passed, and none complained of the price. And so the gayety goes on, one antic after another; and all the time the music is playing in amorous airs, and there is music and dancing and levity on every side.

"Finally, the clock strikes twelve. Then pandemonium is loosened; then the Saturnalia begins in earnest; then the really daring stunts are performed; and they grow more daring as the night advances and the wine more completely deadens all sense of shame. The orchestra plays and the drunken revelers join in the chorus, some singing in really beautiful voices, other drowning their song in discords and groggy yells. Glasses clink and champagne bottles pop like the firing of musketry down where the blood flows in the French labyrinth that the wine may flow in the New York restaurant. Men pour wine down women's necks, and women kick the glasses out of the hands of men. In one part of the hall a woman will climb to the table and toast the crowd. Another will try to make a speech, perhaps on 'Patriotism and Preparedness,' a theme dear to all the munitions folk. A girl will do a pretty dance on a table. Another will try to imitate her and fall from the effects of over-indulgence. A couple will do a 'red-light' tango down the aisle to the plaudits of the pampered onlookers.

"So the frantic orgy goes on all the night long and the sun of the New Year rises on a city blear-eyed and convulsed from the effects of the awful dissipation. Often during the night women are lost from their escorts, and families are separated, so that with many the New Year's day is spent scouring the city for missing wives, husbands, daughters and sweethearts. Fortunes in purses and jewelry are lost, and the seeds sown that night grow a crop of divorces to be reaped in the trial courts all the ensuing year."

Such is the Stock Gamblers' New Year's celebration of ordinary occasion. Well may the imagination falter in contemplation of what it will be this year for which such extraordinary preparation has been made.

Is it not disgraceful that a civilized city in a Christian land should permit of a thing like this? Is it not heartless to contemplate that the groans of dying men should supply the music and wine for our revels? Nero, who played and danced while a city burned, would not have made a bad master-of-ceremonies for these New York New Year's revelers.

And these are the ultra-patriotic souls who would have the people spend more millions of money to make the munitions manufacturing business a permanent institution in our land that their mills may keep running when the foreign flow of blood has ceased. These are they who love America so that they live in constant dread lest we have not powder and shot enough to keep off fancied foe from afar. (A foe is a nation that doesn't buy their war material). These are the super-loyal Americans who, through their house organs—the New York newspapers—are always urging the President to go to war to defend the nation's honor and use more ammunition.

THE FATHERLAND

Fair Play for Germany and Austria-Hungary

NEW YORK, JANUARY 5, 1916

ARE WE BETRAYED?

DAY by day we are getting a step nearer to a realization of the truth of our secret alliance with England. The millions of dollars spent by Andrew Carnegie for this purpose, the long-continued propaganda of certain Anglo-American interests and Tory individuals in this direction has borne fruit. "The verbal alliance" of which Prof. Usher has told us and the late Joseph Chamberlain spoke in Parliament before his death, has found vent for the first time in an official act of the Washington government. The immediate channel through which this revelation is made public is a recent order of the Department of Labor to its immigration agents, as follows:

> Several cases have arisen of late wherein the question has been raised as to whether a United States citizen expatriates himself by enlisting in the Canadian army. The matter has been the subject of considerable correspondence, and has now been definitely decided, as attested by the following quotation from Bureau letter of October 9, 1915, No. 54,003,431:
>
> "Instructions should be issued by you to the end that hereafter the boards will not question the American citizenship of an applicant because of the fact that he took the oath of allegiance and enlisted in the Canadian forces."
>
> Officers in this district will be governed accordingly.

Under this ruling a native-born or naturalized American citizen may take a solemn oath that he will forever foreswear allegiance to the Stars and Stripes, become a subject of King George of England, offer his life and limbs in the cause of a foreign potentate, and yet remain a citizen of the United States, welcome to return and be received into full citizenship as anyone else who has throughout remained loyal to his own country.

Under this ruling an American enlisting in a Canadian regiment, and having sworn allegiance to the King of England, if the occasion should arise, in the event of trouble with England, could be ordered by his superiors to fight against his own countrymen and to be shot for refusing to do so. Or he may, after serving his King in the field, return to the United States, a hopeless invalid, and become a burden on the taxpayers, who will have to support him as a public charge as a result of wounds or disease contracted in defending the flag of England.

Under the immigration law such cases are excluded for the very reason stated, but the law becomes inoperative in the case of an English soldier, under this astounding ruling of the Department of Labor.

Who promulgated the order? Who is the head of the Department of Labor? William Bauchop Wilson, born at Blantyre, Scotland, April 2, 1862, an immigrant from Great Britain, now in the cabinet of the President of the United States!

Thus the first bridge to realize the dream of Andrew Carnegie, Lord Haldane, and their American confederates, and to make good the prediction of Elihu Root and Joseph H. Choate that the United States would come to the rescue of England in her hour of need, has been constructed. The alliance is in a state of rapid development. As long ago as June, 1893, Carnegie wrote in the *North American Review* these significant words:

> "Let men say what they will, I say that as surely as the sun in the heavens once shone upon Britain and America united, so surely is it one morning to rise, shine upon and greet again the reunited State —the British-American Union."

This action on the part of Secretary Wilson of the President's cabinet makes doubly significant the utterance of Lord Bryce on Anglo-Saxon equality:

> "The recognition of a common citizenship, securing to the citizens of each, in the country of the other, certain rights not enjoyed by others."

Under the ruling of the British-born Secretary of Labor in President Wilson's cabinet an American may enjoy the right to sacrifice his life and limbs for the British King. We may now understand more perfectly the speech of the American Ambassador to England, Whitelaw Reid, delivered in London, July 17, 1902:

> "The time does visibly draw near when solidarity of race *if not of Government* is to prevail."

We may understand more perfectly this extract from the will of the late Cecil Rhodes:

> "To and for the establishment of, promotion and development of a Secret Society, the true aim of which and object whereof shall be the extension of British rule throughout the world . . . and especially the ultimate recovery of the United States of America as an integral part of the British Empire."

The British agents are now so firmly established in our government that the dreams and machinations of those who hold England to be the true home of Americans, and who are more loyal to the King of England than they are to their own government, for the independence of which their forefathers fought seven years of bloody war, are being translated into reality. The *Encyclopedia Americana* informs us that "England subscribed $1,100,000,000 to finance the Southern Rebellion, and to destroy our country," but hundreds of young Americans are being recruited in the United States to die for the English King. American recruiting for Canada is openly conducted to raise men to fight Germany, our friend in the Civil War. There one A. B. Clarke, who calls himself an American captain from Brooklyn, has opened a recruiting station at Windsor under the American flag entwined with the British. He openly states in an interview that "the American flag was not used on advertising matter until the Attorney General at Ottawa had given his permission," and adding that recruiting stations had been opened at several border cities, though none had been established on American soil because "that would be a breach of neutrality, but our action in opening a depot

in Windsor HAS THE APPROVAL OF THE GOVERNMENT."

It was Horace Greeley, one of the greatest of American editors, who said in the New York *Tribune* of September 4, 1870:

> "When the American Union was carrying on the great war against the Rebellion, we had the profound sympathy of the people of Germany; and now, when the German Union is carrying on a great war against the assumption of the French pretender, Germany has had the profound sympathy of the people of America."

Greeley has been succeeded by Reid, and the present proprietor of Horace Greeley's once famous paper is the brother-in-law to the First Equerry to his Majesty, King George V.

Will Congress acquiesce in this traitorous action of a British-born cabinet officer? Or will the Senate and the House of Representatives take steps to impeach this disloyal citizen of the United States, who is using his office to serve his British master?

If this action passes unchallenged by the lawful representatives of the American people, no fiction of law or subtle evasion can gloss over the greatest crime ever committed against the integrity of the country since the Civil War. It is the first step in the direction of a betrayal of American sovereignty to England next to the Wilson theory that an independent government has not the power to stop the shipment of arms if it so elects.

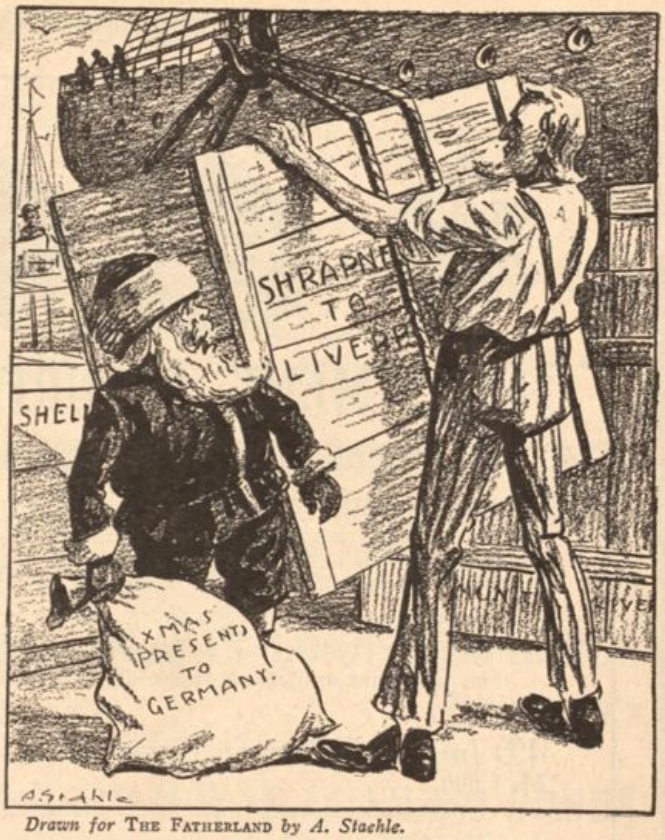
This question concerns every American who is proud of his country and proud of its great record in wresting its independence from the tyrannous grasp of England, and every such loyal citizen should send his protest to the Congressional representative of his district before it is too late.

THE DARDANELLES DISASTER

ENGLAND'S two great weapons have always been her navy and her money. But at last she has discovered that even with these weapons she cannot prevail. The withdrawal of her forces from the Dardanelles revealed her impotence. For the first time in a hundred years she has met with a crushing defeat. As the news of this disaster penetrates the English possessions in the East and in Asia there will be rejoicing on the part of the enslaved subjects of the Crown. Presently we shall be reading of tremendous revolutions and the uprising of millions of oppressed peoples. For British gold, even though aided by the British navy, cannot suppress the spirit of freedom.

SECRETARY LANSING WARNS THE PROVIDENCE *JOURNAL*

THE Secretary of State has been stirred to action by the infamous lies published in the principal Tory newspapers regarding the diplomatic representatives of the Central Powers. He has written to the editors of these newspapers, and in particular to Mr. John Ravelstoke Rathom of the Providence *Journal*, warning them against publishing false statements about the representatives of Germany and Austria-Hungary in this country. This paper has again and again revealed the sinister activities of the Providence *Journal* and its Tory contemporaries. Mr. Lansing has done well to follow up this matter and put a stop to an intolerable nuisance.



Drawn for THE FATHERLAND *by A. Staehle.*
WHY THERE WAS NO ROOM FOR SANTA CLAUS

DROPPING THE HYPHEN

THE suggestion of THE FATHERLAND to drop the hyphen in "German-American" has been accepted by all the newspapers of Milwaukee. The German language papers began with this innovation, and the English press followed suit. We may speak of the relations between Germany and the United States as "German-American" relations, using the hyphen. We may speak of those qualities that both countries have in common as "German-American." But American citizens of German descent are German AMERICANS. Their country is America. Their race is German. Their political allegiance belongs entirely to America. Unlike the noble "pilgrims," unlike the Choates, Eliots, and Couderts, they are Americans without modification.

ENGLAND'S ALLIES IN THE UNITED STATES

(London *Chronicle*, October 21, 1914.)

THE debt that England owes the newspaper world of America cannot be estimated. The editors of the best journals have been fearless and very shrewd champions of the Allies cause.. It is these editors who have made the German monster a reality to the American people, and this quietly and with most deadly logic. **We have no better Allies in America than the editors of the great papers.**

THE SPREAD OF GERMAN *KULTUR*

THE Czar has consented to appoint a member of the Duma to his cabinet; he has also promised the Poles, now that they no longer belong to him, a constitution, and in England everybody that is anybody is protesting against the tyranny of the British censor. It is fairly amazing how the Germans are spreading the doctrines of enlightened liberty in the darkest corners of the earth.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Bonds of the Central Powers

Beginning January 1st, 1916, savings bank depositors will be in a position to withdraw funds without loss of accumulated interest. To those desirous of making investments at more remunerative rates, we offer bonds of the **Central Powers** which, owing to the present low foreign exchange rates, can be had at **unusually attractive prices.**

The following quotations will hold good until further notice:

4% Imperial German Government Bonds

M. 1,000 ..... **$180.00**

With accrued interest payable semi-annually

5% Imperial German Government Bonds

(THIRD GERMAN WAR LOAN)

Not callable before 1924

M. 1,000 ..... **$200.00**

Interest beginning April 1st, 1916

5½% Austrian Treasury Notes

(THIRD AUSTRIAN WAR LOAN)

Redeemable 1930

K. 1,000 ..... **$135.00**

Interest beginning November 1st, 1915

6% Hungarian Government Bonds

(THIRD HUNGARIAN WAR LOAN)

Not callable before 1921

K. 1,000 ..... **$140.00**

Interest beginning November 1st, 1915

FURTHER DETAILS ON APPLICATION

Remittances to Austria-Hungary and Germany

are accepted and safe transmission guaranteed

$20.00 for every 100 Marks
$14.00 for every 100 Kronen

We procure payee's receipt for all remittances forwarded through us.

Transatlantic Trust Company

67 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK

Our East Side Branch, **109 Avenue A, corner Seventh Street,** is open daily, including Saturdays, from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M., where payments for Government Bonds or remittances to be transmitted abroad are accepted.

Parties interested in the above issues and desirous of obtaining further information are at liberty to apply to any Imperial German or Austro-Hungarian Consulate in any part of the country.

ENGLAND'S purposed plan of "mobilizing American securities" has, since its announcement, had the effect of dampening the holiday spirits of Wall Street. On one hand it implies a veiled blackmailing threat to the financial district—the threat of unloading millions of American securities on the market if Wall Street refuses to advance further credits to England. Surely a sorry return to the English bankers who have staked the issue of so large a part of their fortunes on English solvency.

But on the other hand, the "mobilization" scheme was an open admission that English credit had broken down—that the British Government could no longer borrow money on her own securities abroad. This situation has sent the Anglo-French bonds down again to 94⅜, within a quarter of a point of their lowest price. Contrasting conditions to-day with the statements made in the circular, issued by the National City Bank last October, one can have little further confidence in the judgment of the men now in control of our country's largest financial institution.

In October Frank A. Vanderlip published the following statement:

"It is evident that the British people, with the seas open to their commerce and with their income and their wealth undiminished

OUR **1916** Calendar

Contains 12 pictures of German Heroes printed in the latest German Rotogravure process on Ivory-tinted Calendar Cards, size 9x12. Also has a beautiful cover with a drawing of the Kaiser in field uniform. The 12 pictures are bound and ready to hang with a black, white and red ribbon. **Price $1.00** Postpaid

The **FATHERLAND**
1123 Broadway New York City

by the war, are able to find vast sums of money annually, and to meet the expenditures upon the war, however long it may last."

In advertising the Anglo-French loan a house of the standing of A. B. Leach & Co. said: "The country will thrill with pride at the proof of power which such an unprecedented financial project gives."

And John Muir & Co., in trying to sell the bonds in $100 lots, stated: "All indications point to the overwhelming success of the loan. It is the opinion of the soundest students of investment values that within a short time the market value of the Anglo-French securities will be more than the price at which they may be bought now."

Possibly these men deceived themselves. They were unable, however, to deceive the public.

MAIL BOX

A. M. T., New York City.—Copper stocks purchased on occasions when the market is weak are advisable. After the war is ended, and the reconstruction period continues, undoubtedly there will be much demand for the metal. I would suggest, however, that you confine yourself to such issues as are listed on the New York Stock Exchange. I can obtain no information concerning Magna Copper or Tortillita Copper.

W. P., Raisin, Cal.—The companies are not especially strong in a financial sense, and their securities do not enjoy a very good market. I may assure you, however, that they are not concerned in the foreign war loans.

I certainly advise you to let your money remain in the savings bank over January, in order to obtain your interest, and it might be better to let it remain there until some safe and profitable investment opportunity presents itself to you.

S. M. S., St. Louis, Mo.—In a general way I would regard favorably both Anaconda copper and Erie 1st pfd. The demand for copper metal should certainly continue after the war, and all during the period of reconstruction in Europe.

The reason why Standard Oil, of Kentucky, sells at 32 cents per share is self-explained by the dividend paid, namely, 16%, which averages an income of about 5%.

The prospects for Kansas City Southern are fairly good and in the case of the pre-

German Savings Bank
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Cor. 4th Av. and 14th St.
New York, December 6, 1915.

Interest at the rate of FOUR (4) PER CENTUM per annum will be credited depositors for the six months ending December 31, 1915, on all sums entitled thereto under the By-Laws not exceeding three thousand ($3,000) Dollars, and will be payable on and after January 21st.

Deposits made on or before January 10th, 1916, will draw interest from January 1st, 1916.

CARL GOEPEL, Vice-President.
A. KOPPEL, Treasurer.

Make it your New Year's Gift
HELP GERMANY WIN THIS WAR

Advertiser, having control of improvements wanted by the Zeppelin Co., will form syndicate and advance $10,000 to send the inventor to Germany to make the transfer. These improvements used on the Zeppelin airships will enable them to find and destroy the largest ships of the British Navy.

We are promised one-half the profits up to one million dollars for this advance. Highest reference and security given to subscribers.

Attorney, Box 56, c/o Fatherland.

PRICES LOWERED

The prices for the undermentioned securities remain at or above the price of issue in their respective countries, but owing to the practical cessation of exports to the United States by the Central Empires, rates of exchange have declined further and we are therefore able to offer the issues named at the prices stated below.

We offer—subject to change in price—

IMPERIAL GERMAN GOVERNMENT 5% BONDS
(THIRD WAR LOAN)
TAX EXEMPT IN GERMANY, NOT CALLABLE BEFORE 1924
1,000 Mark (Exclusive April 1916 Coupon) $198.00
INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER

IMPERIAL GERMAN GOVERNMENT 4% BONDS
NOT CALLABLE BEFORE 1918
1,000 Mark $180.00
INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY, OR APRIL AND OCTOBER
Definitive bonds ready for immediate delivery

THIRD AUSTRIAN WAR LOAN 5½% BONDS
TAX EXEMPT IN AUSTRIA, REDEEMABLE IN 1930
1,000 Kronen $130.00
INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY

THIRD HUNGARIAN WAR LOAN 6% BONDS
TAX EXEMPT IN HUNGARY, NOT CALLABLE BEFORE 1921
1,000 Kronen $135.00
INTEREST PAYABLE MAY AND NOVEMBER

ZIMMERMANN & FORSHAY
Members of the New York Stock Exchange
9 and 11 WALL STREET NEW YORK

Nach dem 70er Krieg

stiegen de 5prozentigen Bonds des besiegten Frankreich auf 128 Prozent. Ist es nicht logisch, anzunehmen, dass die 5prozentige Kriegsanleihe des in jeder Beziehung unüberwindlich starken und siegreichen Deutschland auf mindestens 105 Prozent nach Schluss des Krieges steigen wird? Tausend Mark 5proz. deutsche Kriegsanleihe sollten dann bei einer normalen Markrate von 23¾ Cents für eine Mark $249.37 wert sein. Wir verkaufen dieselben bis auf Weiteres zu nur **$200** unter Berrechnung der Zinsen bis 1. April 1916. Die Gewinn-Chance ist offenbar, und einstweilen bringt das Geld 5 Prozent Zinsen. Sparbücher werden in Zahlung genommen.

Wegen aller weiteren Einzelheiten schreibe man sofort—deutsch oder englisch—oder man spreche bei uns vor.

Auch verkaufen wir österreichische und ungarische Kriegsanleihen

Wollenberger & Co.
DEUTSCHES BANKGESCHÄFT
105 S. La Salle Str.—Chicago—Borland Gebäude

Erstes Bankhaus in America für deutsche und österreich-ungarische Kriegsanleihe-Zeichnungen, Dank direkter Verbindung mit der Dresdner Bank, Berlin und dem Wiener Bankverein, Wien.

Buy a Fatherland Calendar

Government Bonds

of the Central Powers—German, Austrian and Hungarian—at lowest prices.

	NOW AT
4% German Bonds, 1000 Marks . .	$180.00
5% German Bonds, 1000 Marks . .	200.00
4% Austrian Bonds, 1000 Kronen . .	120.00
5½% Austrian Bonds, 1000 Kronen . .	135.00
4% Hungarian Bonds, 1000 Kronen . .	118.00
6% Hungarian Bonds, 1000 Kronen . .	140.00

Full Particulars on Application

Money remittance, to Germany and Austria, under guarantee:

100 KRONEN $14.00
100 MARK $20.00

Correspondents: Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin; K. K. Priv. Allgemeine Oest. Boden-Credit-Anstalt, Wien; Ungarische Bank und Handels Act. Ges., Budapest.

State Commercial and Savings Bank
Die Bank des Deutschthums von Chicago
CHICAGO, ILL.
TELEPHONE HUMBOLDT 46

YOU CAN GROW YOUR HAIR

Before Treatment

Fourth Week

Sixth Week

Successful Scientific Treatment FREE OF CHARGE.

FOR OLD OR YOUNG, BOTH SEXES

Do you suffer from loss of hair?—Does your hair get prematurely gray?—Is your hair stripy, sticky or matted?—Do you suffer from dandruff, itching or eczema of the scalp? Are you bald-headed or about to become so?

If you suffer from any of the above mentioned hair troubles do not neglect it, but try to relieve the trouble at once. Delays are dangerous. Write at once for our illustrated booklet,

"The Triumph of Science Over Baldness."
FREE TREATMENT.

We want to prove to you at our own risk that the Calvacura Hair Treatment stops the falling of the hair; destroys dandruff and eczema of the scalp and promotes the growth of new hair. We will send you a $1.00 box of Calvacura No. 1, together with the above mentioned booklet, "The Triumph of Science Over Baldness," if you send us your name and address, together with 10 cents in silver or postage stamps to help pay the distribution expenses.

Cut out the coupon below and send to-day to Union Laboratory, Box 312, Union, N. Y.

UNION LABORATORY, BOX 312, UNION, N. Y.
Please find enclosed 10 cents to help pay the distribution expenses. Kindly send me at once your $1.00 Calvacura No. 1 and your booklet, "The Triumph of Science Over Baldness." (Enclose this coupon in your letter.)

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WANTED—AGENTS for New Imported War, Patriotic, Etc., Pictures. No risk. F. SILBERMAN, 352 Pleasant Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

"HYMN OF PEACE" latest and greatest song out, grand words, sweet melody, sent prepaid for 10c per copy. Special rates to peace societies. QUAKERTOWN MUSIC CO., Quakertown, Pa.

HELP WANTED

Do You Want $75.00 a Month? Thousands of U. S. Government jobs now obtainable. Steady work. Common education sufficient. Write immediately for free list of positions. FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, Dept. F99, Rochester, N. Y.

ferred shares, would probably prove to be a satisfactory investment.

The situation as concerns railroad affairs in general is changing for the better, and it will probably continue to improve as times go by.

W. G., New York City.—Regarding the stamp tax on Swift & Co.'s first mortgage bonds I am informed that the subject of the tax on these securities is still pending.

R. S., La Ceiba, Spanish Honduras.—With regard to your query as to an investment in German Marks I have consulted one of the leading dealers in foreign exchange on the matter. It is his opinion that you would do far better to buy German bonds rather than German currency, since the bonds will bear interest, and you will thus benefit just as substantially from any recovery in the rate of exchange.

F. W. M., St. Paul, Minn.—I cannot learn from available records that the Standard Oil Company is interested in any of the oil companies named by you.

The fire insurance company is not interested in the Morgan loan, nor does it keep its surplus on deposit with the Morgan banks.

E. E. B., Milwaukee, Wis.—Many thanks for the documents you sent me. They have been very useful and you will notice that I have used them in THE FATHERLAND. Please continue to aid us with your support and good-will.

SEND YOUR MAIL ON NEUTRAL SHIPS

The following steamers sail from New York on dates indicated:

Bergensfjord for Bergen, Saturday, Jan. 8th.

Kristianiafjord for Bergen, Saturday, Jan. 29th.

Hellig Olav for Copenhagen, Thursday, Feb. 3rd.

Oscar II for Copenhagen, Thursday, Feb. 17th.

Bergensfjord for Bergen, Saturday, Feb. 19th.

PRACTICAL GIFTS FOR THE FATHERLAND

SURE delivery of Love-Gifts through my Stuttgart purveyors

For the SOLDIERS IN THE FIELD:

Assortment No. 1, 50 Best Cigars . . **$2**

Assortment No. 2, 100 Best Cigarettes **1.70**

Assortment No. 3—50 Best Cigarettes, 10 Best Cigars and Tobacco **1.80**

Assortment No. 4—Pipe and Tobacco with ignitor, 1 bottle of Finest Cognac . **2.25**

Assortment No. 5—Woolen Socks, Wristlets and Shawls and Flannels, 1 bot. of Bitters **3.40**

Assortment No. 6—Woolen Socks, Mittens, Sweater and Shawl, 1 bot. of Bitters . **4.20**

PRACTICAL GIFTS TO FRIENDS

Assortment No. 7—Bacon, Pumpernickel, Butter, Milk, Dried Fruit, Cheese, Sugar, Tea, 1 bottle of Claret. Total, 10 lbs. **4.50**

Assortment No. 8—Frankfurters, Cheese, Oil Sardines, Venison, Sausage, Mustard, Leibnitz Cakes, Chocolate, 1 bottle Port, Total, 10 lbs. **5.25**

Assortment No. 9—20-lb. Packets . . **9.50**

All prices include free delivery in Germany and Austria-Hungary, safe arrival guaranteed. Correct and legible addresses of sender and addressee are necessary. Simply state assortment number and add cheque or money order Send cash only "registered." Orders of any size will be promptly executed.

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Exact duplicate, black enameled, in Brooch, Tie Pin or Screw-Back Button form:

No. 1½ Silver Plate, 10c Sterling Silver, 20c

No. 2 Silver Plate, 15c Sterling Silver, 25c

No. 3. Watch Fob. With or without wreath. Silver Plate, 50 cents each. Sterling Silver, $1.00 each.

By post, 2c extra

Kaiser or Iron Cross Ring, Sterling Silver, $1.00

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Sylvesterabend: „Der Weg zur Hölle."

THE FATHERLAND

Fair Play for Germany and Austria-Hungary

Edited by
GEORGE SYLVESTER VIERECK

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YOU HAVE A BEAUTIFUL FACE
BUT YOUR NOSE?

Before

After

In this age attention to your appearance is an absolute necessity if you expect to make the most out of life. Not only should you wish to appear attractive as possible for your own self-satisfaction, which is alone well worth your efforts, but you will find the world in general judging you greatly, if not wholly, by your "looks," therefore it pays to "look your best" at all times. PERMIT NO ONE TO SEE YOU LOOKING OTHERWISE; it will injure your welfare! Upon the impression you constantly make rests the failure or success of your life. Which is to be your ultimate destiny? My new nose shaper "Trados" (Model 22) corrects now ill-shaped noses, without operation, quickly, safely and permanently. Is pleasant and does not interfere with one's daily occupation, being worn at night. Write today for free booklet, which tells you how to correct ill-shaped noses without cost if not satisfactory. **M. TRILETY,**
Face Specialist, 124 German Bldg., Binghamton, N. Y.

"FRAMERS OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE U.S.A." NO. 8

Thomas Jefferson "Father of the Declaration of Independence"

THIS NOBLE FOUNDER of the Democratic Party immortalized himself by writing our Declaration of Independence — the document which laid the foundations of Free Government, not only for our own beloved land, but for all the world. His countrymen twice elected him President and will always treasure his memory. Jefferson was the most ardent advocate of Universal Freedom of his time, and it was his wisdom and foresight which brought about the Louisiana Purchase. Every drop of his Virginia blood loved Liberty, and because he wanted Americans to be assured of it for all time he championed with all his might and main the signing of the Constitution of the United States. None of the Fathers of the Republic were more far-seeing than he and none knew better than he that a mild brew of barley-malt and hops is truly a temperance drink. Hence, in 1816, he wrote President Madison: "A Captain Miller is about to settle in this country and establish a brewery. I wish to see this beverage become common." Jefferson lived past his eighty-third year and all his life he was a moderate user of light wines and barley brews. It is unimaginable that were he alive to-day he would vote otherwise than NO to proposed tyrannous prohibition laws. For 58 years Anheuser-Busch have been brewing the kind of honest barley and hop brews which Jefferson hoped in his day to see the National beverage of Americans. Exactly such a beer is BUDWEISER. Its quality, purity, mildness and exquisite flavor have won its way to the top. To-day 7500 people are daily required to meet the public demand. Its sales exceed any other beer by millions of bottles.

ANHEUSER-BUSCH · ST. LOUIS, U.S.A.

Visitors to St. Louis are courteously invited to inspect our plant — covers 142 acres.

Budweiser
Means Moderation